

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Grand Circus Park Historic District (Additional Documentation)

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street & number Generally bounded by Elizabeth, Clifford, and John R

☐ not for publication

city or town Detroit

☐ vicinity

state Michigan code MI county Wayne code 163 zip code 48226

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination     request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets     does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

    national     statewide x local

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

MI SHPO

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property     meets     does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

    entered in the National Register

    determined eligible for the National Register

    determined not eligible for the National Register

    removed from the National Register

    other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

☒ private  
☒ public - Local  
☐ public - State  
☐ public - Federal

### Category of Property (Check only **one** box.)

☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
32	1	buildings
		district
		site
1		structure
4	1	object
37	1	<b>Total</b>

Buildings totals differ from original nomination in that some buildings have been demolished. District contains 32 buildings – plus one addition to a building resulting from a subsequent boundary increase – and minus 44 W. Adams, which now exists only as a façade and is counted under structures. Objects are 1 fountain and 3 monuments (contributing) and 1 monument (non-contributing).

### Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

35

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade – Business

Financial Institution

Specialty Store

Restaurant

Religion – Religious Facility

Recreation & Culture – Theater

Domestic – Hotel

### Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store

Restaurant

Religion – Religious Facility

Vacant/Not in Use

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

Commercial Style

Italian Renaissance

Neoclassical

Gothic

Moderne

### Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

Limestone

roof: Asphalt

other: Granite

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International Style

Terra Cotta

## Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

### Summary Paragraph

#### Introduction

This form provides additional documentation for the Grand Circus Park Historic District which was listed in the national register in 1983. This form provides two types of additional documentation.

1. It provides descriptive and historical information for two buildings in the district, located at 1520 and 1528 Woodward Avenue, that were listed in the 1983 nomination as non-contributing. This new form will show that these two buildings should now be viewed as contributing to the district's historic character.
2. It provides additional documentation of the district's historic significance to show that the period of significance should be expanded to extend down to 1962. When the original nomination was prepared the period of significance was defined as ending in 1930 because a major period of development that resulted in most of the district's largest buildings ended with the beginning of the Great Depression. In this new form we propose to expand the district's period of significance down to 1962 to reflect the continued development and renovations that occurred in the Grand Circus Park district after 1930 and especially from the early post World War II period down to 1962.

Note that the original Grand Circus Park national register nomination is an old one that does not meet today's requirements in several respects. A new form with full inventory and more complete explanation of historic significance is needed – but not possible at present.

## Narrative Description

### 1520 Woodward Avenue. Lane Bryant Building (1909, 1945)

Lane Bryant is a six-story masonry building with a rectangular footprint, its front facing Woodward Avenue and rear on an alley. The five upper stories of the façade are faced in limestone in a simplified Moderne style and display a symmetrical design with a broad six-unit central window in each story and a nearly square double window on each side set into a vertical bank treatment in which the windows alternate with slightly recessed panels of vertical convex-profile fluting or ribs. The ground floor is divided into three bays, the central one corresponding with the broad central window and containing the double-door entrance. The present dark-finish aluminum storefront trim dates from 2005. The storefront's narrow piers and tall upper transom/signage area are faced in gray granite. The building's side and rear walls are faced in brick. The building's interior has been heavily renovated and retains few historic features.

This six-story building was constructed in 1909 as the Woodward Arcade Building but was extensively remodeled in 1945 to house the flagship store in Detroit of the Lane Bryant chain. A 1945 newspaper story reported that Lane Bryant had bought the building and would make alterations costing \$250,000. The work included the modernizing of the façade with the present limestone front and the installation of new elevators and air conditioning among many other changes. The architect for the renovations was Detroit's Charles N. Agree, a specialist in designing modern-style stores. Agree did a number of distinctive stores for Winkelman's and the Federal department store chain and also supermarkets in the Detroit area.

Lane Bryant is a large-size women's clothing chain that, founded in Detroit in 1916, continues to operate stores in Detroit-area malls and elsewhere. The company opened its first store in Detroit in the Washington Arcade Building, then moved to 1452 Farmer Street in 1922. At the time Lane Bryant opened their new flagship store at 1520 Woodward in 1945, the chain operated twenty-two stores across the country and had 3600 employees and reported annual retail sales of \$35,000,000. Under the revamped store name of Smart Size, the store, still part of Lane Bryant, operated here into the

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early 1980s. In 2005 the building's ground-level façade underwent a renovation as part of a city of Detroit façade enhancement program.

### **1528 Woodward Avenue. United Foundation Building (1916, 1960)**

The United Foundation Building is a six-story rectangular-footprint building that now presents a dramatic example of curtain wall construction on its Woodward Avenue front. Built in 1916, the building was extensively renovated in 1960-61. The original façade was removed and the present one constructed. The upper façade above a slightly recessed ground floor is faced in vertical banks of windows alternating with dark blue porcelainized metal panels separated by thin projecting vertical aluminum piers that create a ridged effect. The nearly all glass ground story's front is recessed about two feet back from the upper front except for the main entrance, which is positioned at the right-hand end of the façade and set back more deeply, about six feet, into the façade. The entry is trimmed in aluminum and stainless steel, and the recessed ground-floor façade to the right of the doors is faced in white marble. Over time the dark blue porcelainized panels have darkened to gray-blue.

In the lobby entrance, two structural columns are covered in stainless steel, and the southern entrance lobby wall is faced with small mosaic tiles in blue colors ranging from sky blue to deep blue. Elevators are located on the southern side of the lobby. The northern lobby wall is faced from floor to ceiling in veined white marble. A retail store in the northern half of the building is fronted with plate glass. The second-story offices contain a conference room and executive offices. The upper floors hold individual offices, and a service elevator on the eastern (alley) side of the building. The building's other facades where they are visible retain the old brickwork outlined by the reinforced concrete framing. The structure has a flat roof.

Originally constructed in 1916, this six-story building has undergone many renovations. In 1952 the building was purchased by the Kresge Foundation who leased the retail space on the first floor to Rollin's Women's Wear. The City of Detroit Building Department files record a \$500,000 alteration in 1960 for the United Foundation. Current Sanborn maps list this building as the United Foundation Building. The firm of Diehl and Diehl Architects, Inc., engineers Hyde & Bobbio, Inc. and the contractor Darin & Armstrong, Inc. renovated the entire building for the United Foundation. Diehl and Diehl had a general architectural practice in the Detroit metropolitan area but were and are best known for their many Catholic churches. The firm produced many church buildings of modernized Gothic and Romanesque design but also some Modern examples including St. Mel Catholic Church, Dearborn Heights, and St. Gemma in Detroit. Their 1961 St. Clement's in the northeastern Detroit suburb of Centerline, with its parabolic vault design, was recognized for its outstanding design quality as long ago as 1968, when W. Hawkins Ferry included it in his book *The Buildings of Detroit*, and is included in today's *Michigan Modern* project being undertaken by the SHPO as one of one hundred outstanding monuments of Mid-Century Modernism in Michigan. Other projects of note by Diehl and Diehl included Colombiere College in Clarkston, and St. Columba Cathedral in Youngstown, Ohio. In addition, they designed the Manufacturer's National Bank Branch (1964) in Bloomfield Township, Michigan.

Dedication ceremonies for the United Foundation Building were held on January 18, 1961, and 250 people attended along with Benson Ford, a Ford Motor Co. vice president, and grandson of Henry Ford, who was the newly appointed national chairman of the United Community Campaigns of America campaign for 1961. In the end, the renovations cost \$760,000 with \$455,000 being donated by the Kresge Foundation and in addition they had also purchased the building for \$305,000 and donated it to the UF. The UF had outgrown its offices at 607 Shelby (and Congress) and would use the new building's six floors which would contain administrative and book keeping offices, storage space, meeting rooms and space for some of the 195 member UF agencies. In 1967 the retail tenant in the northern space was Ray's Bridal and Formal Salon.

The growth of the nonprofit sector in the second half of the twentieth century meant that new office space constructed for nonprofit organizations was still a thriving architectural practice. The design of the United Foundation's property in the contemporary, Mid-Century Modern style gave the organization a prominent visual reference and up-to-the-minute reputation. The Woodward Avenue location created a landmark location for the organization as well. However, by the mid-1980's, the United Way had out-grown this office building, and located to larger space in downtown Detroit at 1212 Griswold Street in 1987.

In 1976 the Michigan Consolidated Gas Company had offices in the building at 1528 Woodward. The building was vacant from approximately 1988 –1997. In April 1997, the development and construction firm A-Mac Sales and Builders Co. located their offices there. A-Mac added a large sign over the first floor entrance over the building. A-Mac moved out of the building in December 2000, and the building has been vacant since that time.

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### **Detroit's United Foundation's History**

The chronology of the United Foundation begins in 1879 with the establishment of Detroit Associated Charities. By 1908 the organization had grown to twenty-six agency members. In 1913 Detroit Associated Charities gave up family casework, and took over the work of charities of the Detroit Board of Commerce for "cooperation and better organization of philanthropic agencies." Associated Charities raised money and controlled the budgets of five organizations. In 1917 Tracy W. McGregor was nominated as the permanent chairman.

The first attempt at federated fundraising in Detroit came during World War I with the creation of the Patriotic Fund. It was a very successful campaign, when 325,000 people pledged \$10,400,000. Funds went to the American Red Cross, YWCA, YMCA, Salvation Army War Funds, War Camp Community Recreation Service, Jewish Welfare Board, Jewish War Sufferers, and Community Union Agencies. In 1932 the Detroit Community Fund name replaced the Patriotic Fund name. In 1942 the Detroit Community Fund became the War Chest of Metropolitan Detroit. The War Chest became the Community Chest of Metropolitan Detroit, and the Red Feather was adopted as a symbol of federated agencies. In 1949 it was merged into the United Foundation, and held the first campaign in industries for health agencies in Detroit. In 1949 the first Torch Drive was held. The name United Foundation, as part of the United Community Services of Metropolitan Detroit, was firmly established at that time.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Commerce

Entertainment/Recreation

### Period of Significance

1867-1962

### Significant Dates

1931, 1942, 1945, 1946, 1948, 1950, 1951, 1959,  
1960

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

New: Charles N. Agree; Diehl & Diehl;  
Albert Kahn, Inc.; Pollmar, Ropes & Lundy

Cyril Edward Schley

### Period of Significance (justification)

Expansion of period of significance from 1930 to 1962 to reflect ongoing development in the district down to fifty-year significance cutoff under the national register criteria.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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N/A

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

During the period of development 1930-1962, the part of Detroit's downtown encompassed by the Grand Circus Park district underwent both new construction and major renovations to existing buildings. Some new development took place in the district even during the 1930s Great Depression and at the outset of American involvement in World War II. The mid-twentieth century was a time of major redevelopment in Detroit's downtown that reflected the city's emergence from the Great Depression and the prosperity brought about by the city's auto industry turned to defense work during World War II and the peacetime resurgence in auto sales following the war. In the Grand Circus Park district new commercial and office building and renovation reflected the downtown's boom times in the early post-war period. The end date for the period of significance is the fifty-year cutoff for historic significance established by the national register criteria.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The successes of the auto unions in organizing Detroit's auto plants and improving wages and working conditions in the plants contributed to the 1950s prosperity. But these successes also resulted in the auto industry moving rapidly toward automation and to abandoning older plants in the city in favor of new ones in the suburbs or other parts of the country free of unions. As a result, during the 1950s Detroit lost about 100,000 auto industry-related jobs. The industry's gradual disappearance from the city led to the beginning of a population decline by 1960 that has continued down to the present. In addition, the development of the regional freeway system in the late 1940s and 1950s and the development of regional shopping centers in the suburbs, beginning with the Northland Center in 1952, resulted in the start of what became over the coming decades a massive population movement from the city to the suburbs and loss to the downtown shopping district in favor of the suburbs. While all these factors led to an overall decline in downtown Detroit's economic vitality over the coming decades, they were not readily apparent in the later 1950s and early 60s, at the end of the period of significance.

The downtown in the 1950s and 60s and later also remained the regional financial and office hub. The new development that took place in the Grand Circus Park Historic District area was part of a broader pattern of redevelopment in the downtown that focused on Woodward Avenue and adjoining streets in the downtown's heart. Major new development in the downtown after World War II began with the 1949-51 Federal Reserve Branch Bank's annex, an International Style addition to the earlier building that dwarfed it in size. During the 1950s the new Civic Center, located at the key Woodward-Jefferson Avenue intersection at the edge of the Financial District, transformed this part of the downtown, with a new Veterans Memorial Building, City-County Building, Henry and Edsel Ford Auditorium, and Cobo Arena and Convention Center, and several major office buildings – including the 1959 National Bank of Detroit Building and 1960-62 Michigan Consolidated Gas Company ("MichCon") Building, located in today's Financial District national register district. Nearby to the north along Woodward Avenue (located within what is now the Lower Woodward Historic District) numerous of the older large office and commercial buildings were modernized with new lower stories often re-faced in the era's prime materials such as granite.

The Grand Circus Park area, located just to the north of the Lower Woodward district area and only a few blocks from the Financial District, reflected the same broad pattern of development experienced by other parts of Detroit's downtown in the period from 1945 into the 1960s. Development in the Grand Circus Park area was in reality ongoing throughout the period from 1930 to the early 1960s end of the period of significance, though minimal during the early Depression years and World War II. New construction in the district in the 1930-45 period included two significant buildings:

- The eight-story Richman Brothers clothing store, 1505 Woodward. Located at the corner of Woodward and Clifford, Richman Brothers was designed by the firm of Albert Kahn Inc. and built in 1931 in a sleek, modern style with broad window bands in the center of each street-facing façade outlined by unornamented ochre Mankato dolomite frames,

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with fluted or ribbed stainless steel bands outlining the facades' edges and tops and the edges and tops of the window areas.

- The Telenews Theater, located at 1540 Woodward, was built in 1942. Designed by architect Cyril Edward Schley, the Telenews Theater was a 465-seat theater that offered hour-long newsreel programs of the latest news ran continuously. The Telenews contained 465 seats, including a small balcony, and it had a retail storefront to the south of the theater entrance. The streamlined exterior originally featured a flattened globe form at the top to communicate its programming: world news. Today with the globe removed, the building houses a nightclub.

The end of World War II ushered in a period of more extensive redevelopment in the district that began in 1945 and continued down to the early 1960s. Significant building and renovation projects built during this time period include the following:

- 1520 Woodward. The 1945 renovation of the commercial building at 1520 Woodward into the flagship store for the Detroit-based retailer Lane Bryant marked the district's first major construction project. The six-story former Woodward Arcade Building, built in 1909, was extensively remodeled throughout and the entire front rebuilt with the present limestone façade of Moderne design. (See Description.)
- Grinnell Brothers Building, 1515 Woodward. In 1946 the six-story early twentieth-century Grinnell Brothers music and musical instruments store building was modernized with a new two-story storefront with broad aluminum-trim shopfront outlined in dark brown (almost black) granite that also frames four large second-story windows.
- 1525 Woodward. In 1948 the building at 1525, an eight-story early twentieth-century building constructed as the Fisher Arcade, was renovated by the architectural firm of Pollmar, Ropes and Lundy for the Sanders Company, confectioners, to house one of their retail stores and a restaurant. On the exterior, the first two stories of the white terra cotta building were faced with mauve "Agate" polished granite from Minnesota in a smooth-faced contemporary style similar to that used next door at Grinnell's.
- David Whitney Building, 1551 Woodward. In 1951 the David Whitney Building was extensively modernized. The massive eighteen-story whitish brick office building, with ground-floor commercial space, displayed extensive classical terra-cotta detail at the base and top, including three-story tall pilasters in the second-to-fourth and sixteenth-to-eighteenth stories that, separating the window bays, supported the cornices. In 1951 the terra-cotta detailing was removed from the upper and lower parts, leaving a simplified roofline and simplified massing provided by the slightly projecting vertical whitish brick piers that separate and also subdivide the window bays. The ground floor was resurfaced in gray granite. Floors two through four still retain the original decorative terra-cotta window spandrels and surrounds but granite strips were added around each of those three-story window bays. Despite the exterior renovation that entirely changed the exterior, replacing the previous Neoclassicism with a predominantly contemporary feeling, the classical finishes of the skylight-topped five-story atrium space were retained.
- Stroh Tower, 28-36 W. Adams. One of the most dramatic renovations occurred in the early 1950s on the north side of Grand Circus Park on the 1920-22 eighteen-story Stroh Tower. Purchased by the Michigan Mutual Insurance Company, the building was modernized in the early 1950s by the removal of the cornice and terra-cotta detailing from the buff brick building and the refacing of the first two stories in grey granite, though leaving some classical detailing in place. At that time floors 19 and 20 were added replacing a rooftop gazebo. These floors were clad in buff-colored brick and aluminum panels in a simple modern utilitarian style.
- Stroh Tower Elizabeth Street Annex, 25 W. Elizabeth. Added to the back of the Stroh Tower in 1950, the Annex is a ten-story International Style building comprising six stories of offices above a four-story parking garage.
- 1528 Woodward. This 1916 building was extensively remodeled in 1960 and became the United Foundation Building. Detroit architects Diehl & Diehl designed the remodeling, which gave the building an entirely new International Style façade. (See Description.)
- In 1959 the first floor exterior of the Richman Brothers Building was faced with granite in an International Style renovation for new property owner the Michigan National Bank.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)



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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Binno, Rebecca, *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*, "Lower Woodward Avenue Historic District," August 1998.

Christensen, R. O., and Rebecca Binno Savage, *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*, "Detroit Financial District," October 2009.

Detroit, City of; Historic Designation Advisory Board. Grand Circus Park Historic District study committee report. 2001.

*Detroit City Directories*, various years.

Building Permits, Department of Safety & Engineering, City of Detroit.

### *Detroit Free Press*

"UF Building Achieves Beauty by 'Face-Lift,'" January 2, 1961, pp. 1B.

"Benson Ford New National Charity Chief," January 18, 1961, pp. 2B.

"UF Home Dedicated at Rites," January 18, 1961, pp. 2 A.

### *Detroit News*

Popa, Bob A., "Cornice Plunges 6 Stories, Kills Elderly Shopper," June 25, 1958, pp. 1.

Ferry, W. Hawkins, *The Buildings of Detroit*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Wayne State University Press, Detroit, Michigan, 1972.

Ferry, W., Hawkins, *The Legacy of Albert Kahn*, Wayne State University Press, Detroit, Michigan, 1987.

Hill, Eric J., and John Gallagher, *AIA Detroit: The American Institute of Architects Guide to Detroit Architecture*, Wayne State University Press, Detroit, Michigan, 2003.

Kowalski, Greg, and Rebecca Binno Savage, *Art Deco in Detroit*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina, 2004.

Longstreth, Richard W., *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*, Washington DC, Preservation Press, 1987.

Morrison, Andrew Craig, *Opera House, Nickel Show and Palace: An Illustrated Inventory of Theater Buildings in the Detroit Area*, Greenfield Village & Henry Ford Museum, Dearborn, Michigan, 1974.

Woodford, Arthur, M., *Detroit: American Urban Renaissance*, Continental Heritage Press, Tulsa, 1979.

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
☐ previously listed in the National Register  
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register  
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark  
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

☐ State Historic Preservation Office  
☐ Other State agency  
☐ Federal agency  
☐ Local government  
☐ University  
☐ Other  
Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 31  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) **From original form.**

1	17	330770	4688930	3	17	331380	4688900
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	17	331230	4689170	4	17	330900	4688670
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See original form.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary reflected the concentration of historic commercial buildings fronting on and nearby Grand Circus Park. Some buildings that existed when the district was listed have since been demolished.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Rebecca Binno Savage, Historic Preservation Lead / R. O. Christensen, NR Coordinator  
organization Kraemer Design Group, Detroit / MI SHPO Date Dec. 2011  
street & number 702 W. Kalamazoo telephone 517/335-2719  
city or town Lansing state MI zip code 48909-8240  
e-mail [christensenr@michigan.gov](mailto:christensenr@michigan.gov)

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### Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
  
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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### Photographs:

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Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Grand Circus Park Historic District (Additional Documentation)

**City or Vicinity:** Detroit

**County:** Wayne **State:** MI

**Photographer:** Rebecca Binno Savage

**Date Photographed:** February 2012

### Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 7: 28 West Adams, Stroh Tower (Grand Park Centre Building), SE façade  
MI\_Wayne County\_Grand Circus Park District\_0001.tif
- 2 of 7: 1525 Woodward, Fisher Arcade, NE façade  
MI\_Wayne County\_Grand Circus Park District\_0002.tif
- 3 of 7: 1515 Woodward, Grinnell Brothers Store, NE façade  
MI\_Wayne County\_Grand Circus Park District\_0003.tif
- 4 of 7: 1505 Woodward, Richman Brothers Store, NE façade  
MI\_Wayne County\_Grand Circus Park District\_0004.tif
- 5 of 7: 1540 Woodward, TeleNews Theater, SW façade  
MI\_Wayne County\_Grand Circus Park District\_0005.tif
- 6 of 7: 1528 Woodward, United Foundation Building, SW façade  
MI\_Wayne County\_Grand Circus Park District\_0006.tif
- 7 of 7: 1520 Woodward, Lane Bryant Building, SW façade  
MI\_Wayne County\_Grand Circus Park District\_0007.tif

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**Property Owner:**

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_  
street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

# Grand Circus Park Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Presented by Robert Christensen



1. 10 West Adams — Fyfe Building
2. 18 West Adams — First National and Central Savings Bank (Rub BBQ Restaurant)
3. 28 West Adams — Stroh Tower (Grand Park Centre Building)
4. 44 West Adams — Façade of the Fine Arts Building
5. 76 West Adams — Kresge (Kales) Building
6. 96 West Adams — Park Avenue Building (2001 Park Ave.)
7. 114 West Adams — Briggs Hotel (Milner Park Apartments)
8. 150 Bagley — United Artists Building
9. 139 Bagley — AAA storage building
10. 1553 Woodward — David Whitney Building

11. 1545 Woodward — Himelhoch's Building
12. 1525 Woodward — Fisher Arcade
13. 1515 Woodward — Grinnell Brothers' Store
14. 1505 Woodward — Richman Brother's Store
15. 10 Witherell — David Broderick Tower
16. 1550 Woodward — Kay Baum Store
17. 1540 Woodward — Telenews Theater
18. 1528 Woodward — United Foundation Building
19. 1520 Woodward — Lane Bryant
20. 1508 Woodward — A&M Coney Island
21. 1500 Woodward — Schwankovsky's Temple of Music

22. 33 John R. — Metropolitan Building
23. 1509 Broadway — Wurlitzer Building
24. 1515 Broadway
25. 1521 Broadway — Eureka Building
26. 1529 Broadway — Hartz Building
27. 1535 Broadway — Simmons & Clark
28. 22 Witherell — Madison Building
29. 1526 Broadway — Capitol Theater (Detroit Opera House)
30. 163 Madison — Detroit Telephone Company Building (Barden Companies)
31. 47 East Adams — Women's Exchange Building (Cheli's Chilli Bar)
32. 27 East Adams — Parish House and Annex of Central United Methodist Church
33. 23 East Adams — Central United Methodist Church







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**SCHWANKOVSKY TEMPLE  
OF MUSIC**

Joseph N. Lipson developed this property  
structure as a music store for the J.L.  
Schwankovsky Company. The company  
operated in all capacities a retail store  
of pianos, organs and musical instru-  
ments and had a large inventory stock  
completed in 1918. The store was  
the Schwankovsky Company, with cash-  
flow, was one of the best high-end  
businesses on Woodward Avenue. It was  
one of the first Grand Central Station  
entrance businesses included on the  
historic tour. The company held events in  
the second floor ballroom and have  
also served the public. The store was  
operated on the sixth floor balcony. By  
1920, the J.L. Schwankovsky Company  
having moved operations, the building  
became a jewelry store. From 1920 to  
1928 it housed the Grand Lido jewelry  
store. When sold in 1980, the structure  
and converted into the headquarters  
store for the House of Fabrics.













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